

book of interest to the neurologist as well as the ophthalmologist.

Chapter XLIV on pupillary pathways and anomalies is especially well done and excellent reading.

Chapter XLVII to Chapter L on the problems of squint is especially comprehensive. The subject is exhaustively covered from an etiological standpoint. The chapter on non-comitant squint includes every conceivable causative factor including the various diseases, and the various drugs and poisons which may have been ingested.

Chapter LI upon errors of refraction has a very clear-cut and logical discussion of myopia which every ophthalmologist should carefully read.

In conclusion, this volume like its predecessors should be in every ophthalmological library.

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ROENTGEN DIAGNOSIS OF DISEASES OF THE SKULL. By Max Ritvo, M.D.—*Annals of Roentgenology*. Paul B. Hoeber, Inc., New York, 1949. \$16.00.

The flow of volumes on the roentgen diagnosis of disorders of the head and neck continues unabated. The present volume of approximately 400 pages contains about 370 illustrations, many of them of good quality. The text is clear and not crowded. There are chapters on the x-ray examination of the skull, on the various anomalies, traumatic and postoperative changes, and the infections. Then follow chapters on endocrine and metabolic disturbances, the status of the skull during pregnancy, intracranial opacities of various types, neoplasms and finally cerebral angiography.

The legends under some of the illustrations need revision in the next edition. For example, Figure 261 is described as "aeration of the dorsum sellae" when actually it is a case of calcification of the retrosellar dura. There should be additional close-up reproductions of the sella in the chapters devoted to that portion of the skull. The detail in many of the existing illustrations is not sufficiently clear.

This reviewer trusts that in subsequent editions the use of personal names applied to simple processes will decrease. For example, on Page 342 the author has a short section on "Schmincke tumors." He also uses the synonym "lymph-epitheliomas." It might be simpler to use the term nasopharyngeal carcinomas (transitional type).

The volume can be recommended for the libraries of roentgenologists and neurologists.

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MODERN PRACTICE IN PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE—1949. Edited by J. R. Rees, M.D., Paul B. Hoeber, Inc., Medical Book Department of Harper and Brothers, New York, 1949. \$10.00.

This apparently is intended as a text in psychiatry (or psychological medicine, if you will) for the medical student. It consists of contributions by over a score of authors, specialists in the various fields that have greater or less association with the subject. In common with all such works, it gains from the special knowledge of the individual contributors while losing perhaps more than commensurately by the disjointedness inherent in multiple authorship. To this reviewer it appears neither intensive enough for the serious student of the specialty, nor well enough systematized for the newcomer.

The initial chapter, entitled "Health," should be read by physician and layman as well, since it gives clearly and briefly one present concept of psychiatry. This apparently is that the human race is headed for extinction unless those trained in psychological medicine are given an opportunity to overhaul the human nature, ridding us of our hostilities and aggressions, and thus making wars a thing of the past. This psychiatric pipe-dream is not something to give us any great regard for the common sense of the spokesmen of the specialty.

An excellent chapter on neurology seems rather lost in the middle of the book, while the concept of venereal disease as a psychosomatic entity is novel if not entirely orthodox. In all, the book, which is published in England, is of interest to the psychiatrist, but can hardly be recommended as a text for the medical student.

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ORAL BACTERIAL INFECTION—Diagnosis and Treatment. By Lyon P. Strean, M.Sc., Ph.D., D.D.S., F.A.P.H.A., Director of Research, Novocol Chemical Mfg. Co., Inc. With 57 illustrations. Dental Items of Interest Publishing Company, Inc., Brooklyn 7, New York, 1949. \$5.50.

This book adds little to the general advancement of the science of bacteriology or to the arts of diagnosis and treatment. Its title and date of original publication suggest a rather complete treatise on oral bacterial infections as well as their diagnosis and treatment, yet not much is recorded therein that deals with infections in the mouth. No mention is made of "strawberry" tongue in scarlet fever. No attempt is made to provide adequate descriptions of Koplik's spots of rubeola and the oral lesions in gonorrheal stomatitis, infectious stomatitis, epidemic stomatitis and mycotic stomatitis. The oral manifestations of diphtheria, syphilis, and anthrax are poorly covered. The book, however, does give a fair account of ulceromembranous gingivitis. Because of these important limitations the book is not of great value as an aid in the diagnosis of oral bacterial infections.

The volume is essentially a summary of medical bacteriology. The author discusses briefly the staining and culturing of bacteria, sterilization techniques and the morphology of bacteria. He skims over the pyogenic cocci, the diphtheria organism, the tubercle bacillus, the colon-typhoid-dysentery group and other pathogenic bacteria. He deals briefly with the antibiotics and immunity and offers little information about the pathogenic fungi, the protozoa and the filterable viruses.

In the preface it is stated that the author intends this book "... as a text for medical and dental students preparing for final examinations and for the general practitioner requiring certain basic information quickly and cannot avail himself of the facilities of a medical library." The reviewer cannot agree that the book will serve well for preparing medical or dental students for final examinations.

Surely the thoroughness with which these important courses are now being taught in our medical and dental schools suggests reference books that are considerably more complete than the book now under consideration through this review. The volume can be of use to dental assistants or laymen who desire superficial information on medical bacteriology.